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Alumnus

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Alumnus

Southern Illinois University / January, 1970

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Alumnus

Southern Illinois University
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ROBERT G. HAYS '61 Editor

Publication of



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and Former Students
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Alumnus

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Cover January usually brings snow to southern Illinois, cloaking the familiar world in a new and brilliant covering of white. The beauty of a new and sudden snowfall can soon wear off, however, and for those who have to move about out of doors—such as these students on the Edwardsville Campus—it may mean wet feet and the sniffles. Photo by Charles H. Cox.



Counts George S. Counts, left, who turned 80 years old last month, is one of the most respected men in American education. He came to SIU in 1962 after a distinguished career on faculties at Columbia University, Yale, the University of Washington, and the University of Chicago. He is author of twenty-nine books and many articles, one of which begins on page 4.



Con-Con The ten million citizens of the State of Illinois have been governed for a century by the Constitution still in effect. A Constitutional Convention is now in session in Springfield for the purpose of writing a new document. The urgency of their work is made clear in an article by veteran southern Illinois newsman Pete Brown, left, which begins on page 9.

Also in this issue: President Shryock and the 'Reds,' *page 2*/News of the Campus, *page 13*/the Alumni Association, *page 17*/Deadline Sports, *page 19*/Alumni, here, there . . . , *page 22*.

"Freedom and liberty are splendid words to conjure with, but the noblest freedom of all is freedom to live one's life in one's own way."

President Shryock and the 'Reds'

Back in the mid 1930's, when the rigors of the depression lingered over a land faced with a Pandora's box of loosed social demons, there was a lot of worry about "subversive propaganda" in the classrooms.

The "National Americanism Commission" of a veterans' organization decided to find out what those professors were doing and asked college presidents across the nation to check them out and reply with "Guest Editorials."

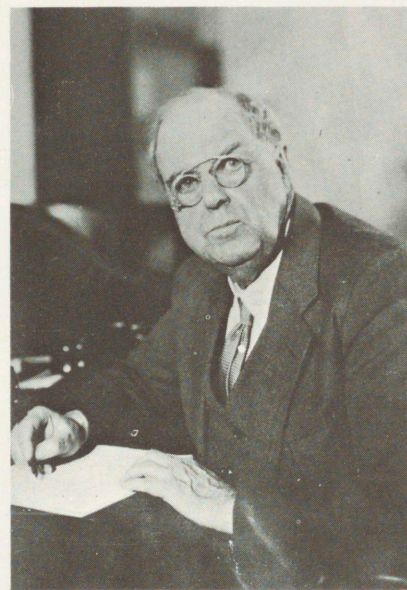
One of those polled was H. W. Shryock, president of Southern Illinois Normal University. His response was a thoughtful classic.

Economic inequalities, the plight of the working class, government social legislation that seemed somehow dangerous to constitutional ideals—these were the louder demons of that time.

But Shryock's words appear no less pertinent today—perhaps even more so—when the human rights struggle is a persistently dominant theme in the edgy drama of American society.

President Shryock's letter, edited for brevity, is worth repeating here:

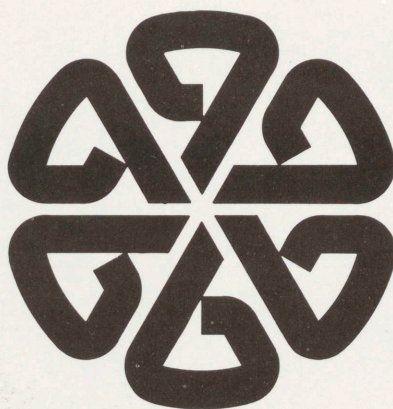
I once heard a faculty member denounced as a "Red Communist" when the specific charge against



PRESIDENT SHRYOCK

him was that he favored municipal ownership of the power plant in his town. I suppose it would be very difficult to name at random any ten intelligent men from whom any two could be selected who could agree exactly as to what would constitute "subversive political propaganda"; and even the compound "un-Americanism" might provoke endless debate. . . .

I have a suspicion that if George Washington's disembodied spirit kept track of the activities of perhaps the greatest of his successors,



Southern Illinois University Centennial Years 1969-1974

the "Father of his Country" undoubtedly indulged in a great many ghostly head-shakings, especially on the day when Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Un-American it must have seemed to Washington.

I am inclined to think, too, that if the spirit of Lincoln is standing guard on the battlements today, he is no less perturbed over the activities of (Franklin D. Roosevelt). I can fancy that Abe, the lawyer, would have at least two counts in his indictment, "un-Americanism, and subversive propaganda. . . ."

So far as I know this school has never in any degree sympathized with revolutionary efforts to bring about governmental changes. This does not mean that we do not look forward eagerly . . . to a time when there shall be fewer inequalities in the distribution of wealth and privileges; and this glad new day we hope to see brought about not by the angry and explosive violences of revolution, but by the safe, orderly, and more or less silent but certain processes of evolution.

I hope that our students and teachers alike are cognizant of the fact that the long drawn-out struggle

for liberty is turning more and more toward a demand for equality, or a nearer approach to equality, in the matter of freedom to participate in what physical humanity has come to look upon as the "good things of life"; and no just man can be satisfied as long as "velvet and rags" jostle on the same highway.

Satisfying food and raiment and shelter and the "glory of motion"—these are what humanity is crying for today, and we are still far from the millenium. But after all it would be a sorry exchange if the whole human race should win its economic freedom, only to find its nobler self crushed by a baser thralldom. Freedom and liberty are splendid words to conjure with, but the noblest freedom of all is freedom to live one's life in one's own way.

And no one may live his own life in his own way if his daily round of activities is mapped out for him—the things he may love, the things he must hate, the prejudices of someone else to whom he must be subservient, the cruelty he dares not lift a hand against, abominations that he must not denounce—under these conditions, no matter how much of this world's goods he may obtain, how much of economic freedom he may enjoy,

he has in the larger and finer sense sold himself into slavery.

If one must live in fear of the mob on one hand or the dictator on the other, no matter how comfortable his raiment or satisfying his food, there is another hunger that will gnaw at his heart, and another chill that will numb his soul. Real liberty to live one's life in one's own way has been the highest dream of humanity, and the noblest spirits have willingly faced the prison, the scaffold, or the cross in order that humanity somewhere in later days may find unfettered freedom; and we who have a passion for liberty join our voices to prolong the cry that in some form or other has echoed across the solitude of all the centuries past:

*Oh, law, fair form of liberty,
God's light is on thy brow!*

*Oh, liberty, thou soul of law, God's
very self art thou!*

*Oh, daughter of the bleeding
past! Oh, hope the prophets saw!*

*God give us law in liberty, and
liberty in law!* □

Henry W. Shryock, fifth president of then Southern Illinois Normal University, held that position from 1913 until his death in 1935.



DR. COUNTS

Perhaps no social issue disturbs teachers more profoundly today than youth's challenge to the established order. An epoch is passing, and no clearly persuasive body of professional literature has emerged to lead educators into the next.

Many educational questions relate to this issue. Do teachers have the right to indoctrinate? If so, should they indoctrinate? What ideas, what qualities, what attitudes? How? Can teachers be objective in dealing with competing philosophies? Neutral? Should they try? When are school children ready to practice adult-style "democracy"? Should the Bill of Rights apply to them? Is authority more important than freedom, order more precious than liberty, discipline more desirable than individual expression?

—PHI DELTA KAPPAN

(Phi Delta Kappan, journal of Phi Delta Kappa professional fraternity for men in education, posed the questions above to Joseph Junell, a college supervisor at Central Washington State College, Ellensburg; SIU's George S. Counts; and Ira Glasser, associate director of the New York Civil Liberties Union. Their articles appeared in the December issue of the publication. Dr. Counts' is reprinted here through the courtesy of Kappan.—Editor)

"Although every individual is unique, he is molded by his culture and thus becomes a human being."

Should Teachers Always Be Neutral?

BY GEORGE S. COUNTS

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"The big question . . . is not whether we should impose anything on the child in the process of education but what we should impose."

In my later years (I am 80), I always warn my students at the first meeting of a class by quoting an old English proverb: "Old men and far travelers may lie by authority." Since I am both, having visited seventeen countries, I tell them to put a question mark after everything I tell them.

An old man can say that he remembers something very well, that it happened when he was in high school. Also, if a question is raised about some other country, he can say that he traveled all over that country in his own Ford automobile.

To illustrate, I tell them that the only time I ever saw Abraham Lincoln on the television screen was when he read the Emancipation Proclamation and that I can still recall the image of that tall and lean man dressed in a long black coat and wearing the sideburns and beard of the "common man"!

And I am reminded here of an observation by Oscar Wilde: "To give an accurate description of what has never occurred is not merely the proper occupation of the historian, but the inalienable privilege of any man of parts and culture."

This article is supposed to be a "response" to the very interesting and challenging essay by Joe Junell. However, I shall merely attempt to write a few words relative to the subject of indoctrination and imposition in the educative process.

My involvement in this issue emerged full-blown in a debate with John Dewey at a meeting of educators in February, 1932. I defended the thesis that a measure of indoctrination is inevitable, although I re-

jected the proposition that anything should be taught as absolutely fixed and final and rather defended the idea of "imposition" as a basic and inescapable aspect of the process of rearing the young in any society. Of course I emphasized the point that I was not using the term in a pejorative sense but in its original meaning derived from the Latin verb, *imponere*, "to place on."

A few weeks later I gave an address at a meeting of teachers in New York City. Present in the rear of the auditorium was John Dewey. When the time came for questions and remarks from the floor the great philosopher stood up and said that he had checked the meaning of the word "indoctrination" in Webster's dictionary and discovered that it meant "teaching."

It is impossible to discuss the question under consideration without an understanding of the role of culture in the life of man. First of all, we must realize that every human being is born helpless, but with infinite potentials in all directions. If left alone, he would quickly perish. But being born in a society with its cultural heritage he may rise above the angels or sink below the level of the brute. We can see this demonstrated throughout the ages and obviously in this twentieth century.

Although every individual is unique, he is molded by his culture and thus becomes a human being.* Quotations from two very distin-

guished anthropologists are most appropriate here. Graham Wallas in his *Our Social Heritage*, published in 1921, wrote that "we have become, one may say, biologically parasitic upon our social heritage." Bronislaw Malinowski in the last of his great works, *Freedom and Civilization*, published after his death in 1944, said approximately the same thing in these words: "This brief outline of the cultural background of our problem in evolutionary perspective was given to show first and foremost that not a single human act, relevant to the science of man, occurs outside the context of culture."

A distinguished British mathematician, H. Levy, in his *The Universe of Science* (1932), places the capstone on the argument: "*It* (our culture) *has inherited us*." Consequently, the nature of the human being is dependent on the culture which inherits him. Here is the supreme imposition.

Since the origin of *homo sapiens*, education, in both its informal and its formal aspects, has embraced the total process of inducting the young into a given society with its culture, its ways of acting, feeling, and thinking, its language, its tools, its institutions, its ethical and aesthetic values, its basic ideas, religious doctrines, and philosophical presuppositions. It is therefore not an autonomous process governed by its own laws and everywhere the same.

This process begins at birth and continues on through the years. And we are beginning to realize that the preschool years, the period of infancy and early childhood, are by

* We must realize, however, that no two individuals are identical and that every individual responds to his culture in terms of his own unique character.

far the most important years in the development of the talents and the molding of the character of the individual.

During my first trip to the Soviet Union in 1927 I became acquainted with the Commissar of Education, Anatole Lunacharsky. One day when we were discussing the Soviet program of preschool education he repeated an old Russian proverb: "We can mold a child of 5-6 years into anything we wish; at the age of 8-9 we have to bend him; at the age of 16-17 we must break him; and thereafter, one may well say, 'only the grave can correct a hunchback!'"

Without this imposition of the culture, as all of this makes clear, man would not be man, except in a biological sense—if he could survive. But the fact should be emphasized that cultures are extremely diverse. Consequently, a human being born and reared in one culture may differ greatly from one born and reared in another culture.

I have often told my students that a person doesn't see with his eyes or hear with his ears, but with what is behind his eyes or behind his ears. And this depends on his native culture and his experience therein. This principle applies even to physical objects, such as the sun, the moon, and the stars. Obviously, the moon will never again be what it was before the flight of Apollo 11.

The language which is imposed on the child from the moment of his birth may well be regarded as symbolic of the culture. Lewis Mumford in his *The Myth of the Machine* (1968) demonstrates very clearly that in the evolution of man language has played a much greater role than the machine. Indeed, without language man would not be man. And, of course, we all know that there are many different languages.

But the truth is not sufficiently

emphasized that languages differ, not only in forms and sounds, but also in values. One may well say that every language, in a sense, constitutes a world apart from the others. The translation of one language into another is often difficult because the "same" word will differ in meaning from one language to another. A dictionary will be of some assistance, but it will not solve all the problems.

The basic idea in these observations is well documented in a great book entitled *The Poetry of Freedom* (1945), edited by William Rose Benét and Norman Cousins, which is a collection of poems from the major languages of the world. More than two-thirds of the volume, 554 of the 806 pages, are given to poems from the English-speaking peoples. And I know that the editors did everything they could to find appropriate poems from other languages.

If they had chosen some other theme, such as worship of nature or military valor or romantic love, I am certain that the proportions would have been different. It is clear therefore that language constitutes a tremendous imposition on the individual.

I have often told my students that, if we do not want to impose anything on the individual, we should not allow him to learn a language until he becomes 21 years of age and then let him choose the language which he prefers.

Given society is always a bearer of a particular culture, and societies vary as their cultures vary. Consequently, an education which would be appropriate for one society might destroy another.

After the first Sputnik soared into outer space in October, 1957, the question was asked over and over again: Is Soviet education superior to ours? The answer, of course, is that the question makes no sense be-

cause the two societies are so profoundly different. However, if the question were presented in this form the answer would be different: "Does Soviet education serve the purposes of Soviet society better than our education serves the purposes of our society?" In this case the answer might be in the affirmative, since education for a democracy is far more difficult than education for a dictatorship.

This truth has been recognized through the ages. More than two centuries ago Montesquieu in his great classic, *On the Spirit of the Laws*, wrote that "it is in a republican (democratic) government that the whole power of education is required." The reason for this resides in the fact that such a government must rest on "virtue," which involves "self-renunciation" and is "ever arduous and painful." Also, it "requires a constant preference of public and private interest," and "to inspire such love ought to be the principal business of education."

Thomas Jefferson, the father of our democracy, agreed with Montesquieu. In 1824, the year before he died, he wrote in a letter to a friend: "The qualifications for self-government are not innate. They are the result of habit and long training."

Horace Mann, father of our common school, saw clearly the relation of education to social and political systems. In his Ninth Annual Report (1845), he warned the citizens of Massachusetts: "If there are not two things wider asunder than freedom and slavery, then must the course of training which fits children for these opposite conditions of life be as diverse as the points to which they lead."

Finally, Herbert Spencer, in his *The Americans* (1892), issued the following challenge to our education: "The republican form of government is the highest form of gov-

ernment; but because of this it requires the highest form of human nature—a type nowhere at present existing.”

In spite of the unprecedented expansion of our schools in this century, we have obviously failed to develop the “form of human nature required.” To have done so would have required a revolutionary form of imposition. Political liberty, with all of its demands on human nature, if it is to endure, is certainly one of the most extraordinary impositions on the mind and character of man in the entire history of *homo sapiens*.

We must realize also that we are living not only in a very special kind of society but also in an age of revolution as wide as the planet. Henry Steele Commager, in his *The American Mind* (1950), warned us that “the decade of the nineties (was) the watershed of American history”—a watershed between an “America predominantly agricultural” and an “America predominantly urban and industrial.”

And Carl Bridenbaugh, in his inaugural address as president of the American Historical Association in 1963 stated without equivocation: “It is my conviction that the greatest turning point in all human history, of which we have any record, has occurred within the twentieth century.”

Thus, in view of the swiftness of social change, we may say that an education which may be appropriate for one generation may not be appropriate for another. We are consequently confronted today with William F. Ogburn’s “cultural lag” and Alfred North Whitehead’s generation gap.

The fact is that since crossing the great watershed we have never sat down and considered seriously how our children and youth should spend their years in our urbanized and industrialized society.

Also, with the reduction of the earth to the dimensions of a neigh-



Chancellor Robert W. MacVicar, left, and Mrs. Counts were among those joining in the celebration of George Counts’ 80th birthday December 9. Prof. Counts was honored with a two-hour, drop-in reception in the University Center sponsored by the educational administration and foundations department.

borhood we have failed to sense that the age of tribalism and nationalism is closing and that a new age of internationalism is well over the horizon. The nature of the imposition must be radically altered.

A few words in closing about the school. We must realize that whenever choices are made in the launching of a program, values are involved. This is obviously true in the shaping of the curriculum, the selection of textbooks, the giving of grades, the organization of social activities, the construction of a school building, the hanging of pictures and

paintings on the walls of a schoolroom, and in the selection of a teacher.

I have often told my students that, if we want to avoid imposing anything on our children, we should alter the architectural style of the building every day. Also I call their attention to the fact that our arithmetic textbooks transmit to the younger generation countless social, political, and moral ideas—for the most part a white middle class culture. And we know that our history textbooks, until very recently, practically excluded the Negro.

The need for developing the in-

"Our dilemma is the consequence of the great gap between our professed ideals and our practices."

dependent and critical mind in the members of the younger generation is implicit in much that I have written and is clearly a form of imposition. However, something more must be said. The student should not be encouraged to engage in criticism just for the sake of criticism. The truly critical mind is one of the most precious resources of a free society. At the same time such a mind should be highly disciplined.

We should never disregard the basic thesis of Carl Becker in his *Freedom and Responsibility in the American Way of Life* (1945), one of the most insightful books in the literature of our democracy. That thesis is that with every right or freedom there goes a responsibility. The alternative is chaos and anarchy.

The critical mind should be armed with knowledge and understanding, and perhaps with a modicum of humility and wisdom. Even a scientist must undergo and practice a severe discipline. He must practice the intellectual virtues of accuracy, precision, truthfulness, open-mindedness, and absolute integrity.

The limits of freedom in the rearing of the child are thus expressed by Bronislaw Malinowski in his *Freedom and Civilization*: "We see quite clearly why the freedom of the child, in the sense of letting him do what he wishes and as he likes, is unreal. In the interest of his own organism he has constantly to be trammelled in education from acts which are biologically dangerous or are culturally useless."

And Judge Learned Hand, one of our foremost students of jurisprudence, warned us: "A society in which men recognize no check upon their freedom soon becomes a society where freedom is a possession of only a savage few."

The big question therefore is not whether we should impose anything on the child in the process of education but *what* we should impose. In the swiftly changing world of the twentieth century, we must certainly examine our cultural heritage critically in the light of the great and inescapable realities of the present age and the trends toward tomorrow.

What this means, in my opinion, is to present to the younger generation a vision of the possibility of finally fulfilling the great promise of America expressed in the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."

Clearly, if science and technology can show us how to fly to the moon and circumnavigate the planets, we should be able to employ these powerful forces for bringing our practices into harmony with our historic professions.

A final illustration of the critical importance of the question of imposition in the rearing of the young in our democracy is clearly revealed in our treatment of the Negro down through the generations. Gunnar Myrdal, a renowned Swedish social

scientist, in his great two-volume work, *An American Dilemma* (1944), issues a challenge that we can disregard only at our peril.

In his first chapter, entitled "American Ideals and the American Conscience," he states: "America, compared to every other country in Western civilization, large or small, has the *most explicitly expressed* system of general ideals in reference to human interrelations." These ideals embrace "the essential dignity of the individual human being, of the fundamental equality of all men, and of certain inalienable rights to freedom, justice, and a fair opportunity."

Our dilemma is the consequence of the great gap between our professed ideals and our practices. He adds, therefore, that "the treatment of the Negro is America's greatest and most conspicuous scandal, . . . America's greatest failure."

And then he relates this condition to the subject of my article in the following generalization: "The simple fact is that an educational offensive against racial intolerance, going deeper than the reiteration of the 'glittering generalities' in the nation's political creed, has never seriously been attempted in America."

Certainly a major problem confronting our program of education is the resolution of this *dilemma* in the shortest possible period of time. But to achieve this goal the teacher cannot be neutral and the essence of the traditional pattern of imposition in our culture must be reversed. □

Property Removal Asked Tax Limit Sent to Con-Con by W.

Volume 115—No. 5

Published

Back to work
12 con-con

Young Pro Con Con Direct

By BILL LHOTKA
Telegraph Staff Writer

direction of all personnel, the supervision of the payroll and the direction of the budget. We urge our wigs of "hair". We urge our before "Old Sol" melts them away.

All 12 Con-Con Committees Organize Today

Observations by Your Delegate To Con-Con

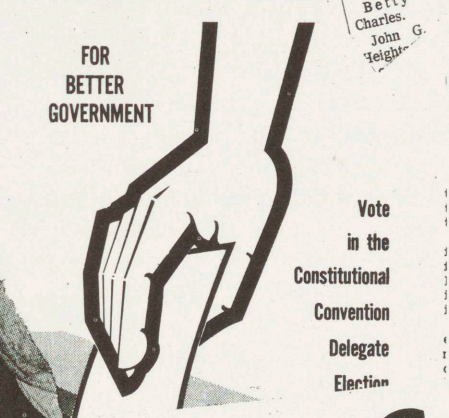
By J.L. BUFORD
Delegates were called into session on December 5 for a three day orientation program prior to the opening of the convention, at noon on December 8 as provided for by the law calling it. This in my judgment was a good thing to do for at least two reasons—it exposed us to the preconvention work which had been

All non-judicial proposals would be taken from judges. Other Friedrich proposals would prohibit the passage of requiring registration of

Appointments Witwer splits con-con posts down middle

Parley Gets Money With Con Con

By BILL LHOTKA
Telegraph Staff Writer



Illinois Con-Con go on road

Con Con I On Lobbyis Watering I

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. — The Constitutional Convention rules committee today watered down regulations for lobbyists and made it easier for such organi-

Con-Con

By PETE BROWN

I imagine a state of ten million people whose lives are governed by a constitution which says:

- The state can't go into debt beyond \$250,000.
- Nobody can hold a state office if he already has one in a foreign nation or the United States government—with the exception of postmasters who don't earn more than \$300 a year.

- State senate districts shall be formed by land areas, not population figures.

- Every bill brought before the state legislature must be read in full on three different days.

- The legislature can raise money by taxing jugglers, auctioneers, hawkers, patent vendors, and ferries.

- No city, county, township, or school district in the state can be indebted beyond five percent of the value of taxable property within its boundaries.

If this all sounds like something out of the dim but simple past, when auctioneers and jugglers were big in the economic picture—when \$300-a-year postmasters were all over the place—well, it is. It's right out of 1870, in fact, the year that the present Constitution of the State of Illinois was adopted. All those archaic decrees, and dozens more that are simply irrelevant, are threaded through the document which governs ten million Illinoisans today.

That's why voters of the state were summoned to the polls last November 18 to choose 116 persons for the task of re-writing the Illinois Constitution. And it's the reason the

selected 116 got down to work in earnest last month.

The task they face is the kind a politician might well describe as "rife with challenge and fraught with possibilities." But in its grand outline, the job facing the Constitutional Convention—more popularly known as "Con-Con"—now in session in Springfield is simply the full-scale overhaul of a document no longer adequate to the age.

The Con-Con delegates may choose to begin their work with the very first line of the 1870 Constitution's preamble. That's where gratitude for liberties is expressed to "Almighty God." The argument for couching all public documents in completely secular language, with no religious references, is a hot one these days. The delegates may have a sticky starting block to get out of even before they can negotiate the first constitutional hurdles.

The Bill of Rights—a close companion piece to the federal classic—may be a problem, too. Most everyone agrees that we all have the inalienable rights of life and liberty, but what is "the pursuit of happiness?" If I want to pursue happiness with a stick of pot, will the state pat my head and say, "turn on"? Some Con-Con watchers think there may be an attempt to change the phrase to "property."

There will be efforts to update the language of constitutional articles, even though their meaning and intent will remain undefined. Section 11 of the Illinois Bill of Rights, limiting penalties upon conviction, says no conviction "shall work corruption of blood . . ." What does that mean? Hepatitis? Mismatched transfusion?

As a matter of fact, the elegant euphemism means that kids can't be punished for the sins of their parents. Like much of the Constitution itself, the phrase had immediate meaning for Illinoisans in the late

nineteenth century but is obscure to the point of gibberish today.

Some doubtless will argue that on the more important issues, where the Constitution is clearly archaic, the state manages to go about its business anyway, thanks to some quasi-legal stratagems that don't hurt anybody. So why all the fuss?

Nobody in his right mind would insist today that every House and Senate bill be read in full three times. Even today's high-speed printing can hardly keep up with the furious legislative pace (about 5,000 bills last season). So the courts have said, "Okay, you can read the titles and skip the text." However, in deference to the Constitution, the legislative journal always records that such and such a bill was read.

Many arguments for constitutional reform center on just such seeming examples of trivia as this. If we are serious about such lofty principles as law and order, they say, then we should practice it at the most sanctified levels of our public consciousness. That is to say, we should transform our Constitution into a body of principles beyond challenge.

There are, of course, more serious concerns. When the Con-Con delegates do come up with a new document to be submitted to the voters—the law gives them eight months to complete their task—one of the first things a lot of Illinoisans are going to look at is the article on revenue.

Even before the election, candidates for Con-Con posts were saying that the revenue article shapes up as one of the real hot issues of the convention. For one thing, the old game of "Who gets taxed?" is as old as government itself. Nobody seems to play by the same rules.

Illinois set its present rules in a day when you sized up a man's worth by how big a farm he had and how much livestock he owned. In 1870, most of Illinois' real

wealth could be described as so many acres and so many animals.

That dog—as we say in southern Illinois—simply won't hunt anymore. Wealth these days can be measured in many more subtle and intangible forms.

The Constitution limits the state legislature's taxing power to property, privileges, occupations, and franchises. The biggest hangup in the revenue article is that part which reads, "every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property."

The principle has led to a hodgepodge of rates and assessment procedures. It also has led to almost comic inequalities. You can hide your diamond ring or bank account or stocks and bonds, but the next guy can't very well hide his tractor, house, and herd of cows.

There are homeowners in some parts of Illinois paying property taxes equivalently higher than the businessman uptown. They would be the first to say (or scream to the assessor) that the value of their property is also uptown—in a mortgage at the bank.

Up against it with the property tax, the legislature took another look at the Constitution and decided to nail Illinois' tax base to "privileges." That's another way of saying "sales tax." It means that one is taxed for the privilege of doing retail business, thus the tag "Retailer's Occupation Tax."

The privilege, as many Con-Con delegate campaigners pointed out, applies with sweeping impartiality. It makes no difference whether the man is selling fur beanies or groceries, airplanes or medicine. The person ultimately hurt the worst is the one who can least afford it: the one who spends most of what money he has for real necessities such as food and medicine.

Further down in the existing revenue article (the infamous Arti-

cle IX), it is written that no "county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation" can be indebted beyond five percent of the taxable property therein.

And herein lies the root of much of the problem with local government units of Illinois. When a unit of government reaches that five percent limit but still needs some more revenue, it simply creates another unit. This kind of governmental replication has spawned water districts, drainage districts, fire districts, park districts—you name it.

The whole notion of linking debt limit to the assessed value of property is, again, a nineteenth century concept totally out of kilter with what's happening today, in the view of many constitutional scholars.

T rue, another section of the revenue article permits the legislature to tax "other subjects or objects." But such taxes have to be consistent with the principles of taxation already spelled out—property, privileges, occupations, franchises. The courts have ruled that taxes in

Illinois "must be of like kind with those enumerated."

Look at the last section of the existing revenue article. It is the longest of all, added in 1890 as the Constitution's fifth amendment. What is it? An authorization for the City of Chicago to issue municipal bonds to finance the World's Columbian Exposition!

Or, look at the tail end of the Constitution, a soup-pot full of leftovers and second thoughts titled "Sections Separately Submitted." In it is a provision that says nothing in the whole document shall deprive the City of Quincy from indebteding itself for railroad and municipal purposes, for which the people have voted "prior to the thirteenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine."

The net effect of this whole constitutional "bag of worms," as one Con-Con candidate put it, is to limit the power of the legislature to levy taxes and to force it to such shaky extremes as non-uniform local tax systems and a blatantly regressive sales tax. And what about the

income tax? How that should be levied, some constitutional scholars say, clearly should be a prerogative of elected legislators whose actions are open to account.

When the 116 men and women met at Springfield on December 8, they also were faced with such loaded issues as state aid to non-public schools, lotteries, cumulative voting, the long ballot, and maybe even gun control (a constitutional right to bear arms?).

And the list goes on.

R egardless of the specific issues, though, the Con-Con delegates are faced at every turn with the task of writing a document which is in step with the times we live in. This means a constitution which can "keep up" with modern computer technology.

Back in 1870, the word "computer" probably meant a guy with a steel pen sitting on a high stool. Framers of the present Constitution didn't have to worry so much about rapidly changing society—or so they thought.

CONTINUED

Alumni Among Convention Delegates



KENNEY



BUFORD

Two SIU Alumni Association leaders, J. Lester Buford '24-2, '28, and David T. Kenney '47, M.S. '48, are among Con-Con delegates now at work in Springfield. Buford is a past president of the Association and a present member of the board of directors, while Kenney, a member of the University faculty, has served as Association vice president. They were elected to the convention from districts including their respective home areas of Mt. Vernon and Carbondale.

But right away, this began to lead to trouble.

Legislative apportionment, for example, has been a more or less continuous migraine headache for Illinois ever since Chicago (that toddlin' town) started romping away with population figures in the early 1900's.

The Constitution provides for two kinds of legislative districts, Senate and House, and specifies that districts be fairly equal in population. To this end, it says district lines should be redrawn every ten years when the census figures come in.

After Chicago got so big, however, the still downstate-controlled legislature began to ignore the re-districting statute. It got to the place where, by 1950, Cook County had more than half the state's population but only thirty-seven percent of the representation in the General Assembly.

By the mid-1950's, the situation became so intolerable (Chicago was hollering loudly) it could no longer be ignored. A reapportionment amendment went through enunciating the "One man, one vote" principle for the House, but spelling out an "area" formula for the Senate.

Then came a series of less-than-successful re-districting efforts in the House, a governor's veto, a dead issue, and a turnover of the whole drooping ball of wax to a re-districting commission.

But the commission couldn't agree on a formula either, so the 1964 House election saw bewildered voters going into booths trailing ballots four feet long. Each voter was armed with 177 potential votes for 236 at-large candidates all over the state.

Subsequent re-districting moves, some of them in court, have worked better. But Dr. David Kenney (a 1948 SIU graduate who now serves as director of the Public Affairs Research Bureau and who is himself a Con-Con delegate) summed it up

well when he wrote, "the constitutionally prescribed mechanism for reapportionment has worked badly."

That brings up computers. The state of the art is now such that, fed certain demographic facts, disinterested computers ought to be able to draw district lines with absolute integrity, assuring the "One man, one vote" principle. Con-Con delegates may see fit to re-do the old legislative article so that equal districting becomes a legal responsibility of the governor, instead of the legislature with its weighted interests involved.

It's mere speculation at this point, of course, but there are a few drastic changes which might come out of Con-Con. Good bets would include a shorter ballot, possibly one in which the only state-level offices up for vote would be the governor and lieutenant governor; a lower voting age (18) and simplified voter registration; provisions for combined regional governments below the state level, and release of the common school system from legislative control.

If you're interested in prospects for absolutely new constitutional content, not a few delegates are predicting a modernized, far-reaching Bill of Rights. It might include such rights as freedom from hunger, freedom from a polluted environment, freedom from discrimination because of sex. It could include a new section protecting the rights of consumers—not just in the transportation business (the old Constitution is very particular about railroads)—but across the whole spectrum of goods and services.

Keep in mind, however, that the finished product of the Con-Con delegates must be submitted to the voters of Illinois.

Will the voters buy it? Some hot issues again come up.

For example, the issue of public aid to private (read that parochial) schools summons the spectacle of

New York's ill-fated 1967 Constitutional Convention. It produced reforms including a stricture identical to that of the federal Constitution that no law shall be made "respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

That opens the door to public aid to church-supported schools. The New York voters wiped out the whole effort, and some are certain that the church-state amendment did it in.

One pollster showed that a large number of downstate Con-Con candidates believed the constitutional ban on lotteries should be stricken; that the matter of gambling ought to be a legislative problem. That one tiny article, among a host of others far more important to the state's welfare, may stir a major hassle.

Another could be raised by the enormous burden of running the cities, which traditionally has been delegated to the state. The so-called "home rule" issue has been festering for a long time; a reference manual compiled for the doomed 1920 Constitutional Convention in Illinois noted that the volume of state laws even *before* 1870 covered 3,350 pages, of which 1,850 related to cities, towns, and schools.

The question then confronts Con-Con delegates: Should their document, once finished, be submitted to the voters as a single "take it or leave it" package or should it be offered in separate bundles so that possible rejection of one wouldn't doom the entire enterprise? It's just one more example of the unenviable job before them.

Regardless of how they do it, however, their work could lead to a big zero if the voters of Illinois don't become thoroughly interested and informed before Con-Con winds up its business and submits it to the public's will. □

News of the Campus



WINTER

Exposing Communism

"I think I have something responsible to do after all. After spending most of my life without much success at home, now I can help people understand the workings of the communications media and the journalists in Communist countries."

So speaks Kamil Winter, former director of news for Czechoslovak television and now visiting professor on the mass communications faculty at Edwardsville.

"I have the feeling that many people in the non-Communist world are very much simplifying things about Communist countries," Winter says. "Many times, if there are no executions or mass arrests, people tend to think things aren't so bad after all."

"But I can give dozens of examples of how terrible life can be

in these countries, even without the executions."

Professor Winter left Czechoslovakia a week after the 1968 Russian invasion, the same day leaders of his country capitulated in Moscow. It wasn't the first time his political beliefs had jeopardized his safety.

The Czech journalist spent six years as a newspaper foreign affairs columnist and editor before being forced out his job in 1951 because of his political views. For the next seven years he worked in a factory, biding his time until he could again be allowed to assume a more responsible post.

He then served as chairman of the International Relations Department of Prague University, and eventually joined the country's nationalized television network. In 1967 he became top man in the news department and, despite the

executive nature of the role, was "on the air" as a commentator as much as he could manage.

Since joining the Edwardsville faculty, Winter has conducted a seminar on "Mass Communications in Political Change," opened to the public at a nominal fee through co-sponsorship of the mass communications faculty and the University Extension Services.

International Living

Warren and Kellogg halls in the Thompson Point student housing area have something new to offer this year: the "Cross-Cultural Living Experience."

That's institutional jargon for a setting in which students from more than a dozen nations are practicing the study and understanding of other cultures by sharing living quarters.

On the third floor of Warren Hall, twenty American men share rooms with a like number of men from other nations. At nearby Kellogg, two dozen American coeds and sixteen international women students live together.

"It was a voluntary move on the part of all the participants," says Sue Fanizzo of the SIU International Services Division. "They all wanted to join in the venture, which they felt would give them opportunities to explore cultures other than their own to as great a depth as they desire."

The plan was set up along guidelines developed by a committee including representatives of the Thompson Point staff, the International Student Services office, and the Intercul Program, which deals with courses stressing cultures in other countries and with the concept of intercultural understanding.

Mrs. Fanizzo, who coordinated development of the program, believes one of the most conducive atmospheres for increased international understanding is a living-in

situation. Such an experience, she says, provides a chance for the blending of ideas, habits, skills, and arts found in many areas of the world.

Big Brother Watches

Johnny was a real problem kid in high school; he was always getting into fights. He was a loser as a student, but more than adequate with his fists.

What did the school do to Johnny? Suspended him for a whole semester and told him he'd have to make up the credits during summer vacation.

Next semester, Johnny came back and, to no one's particular surprise, was busted inside of two weeks for fighting again. He got the boot for seven days and was told if it happened again, he'd be expelled.

It probably would have happened again had not Johnny been introduced at that point to an SIU graduate student involved in an experimental "delinquency intervention" project set up by the SIU Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections.

The college student went to Johnny as a "Big Brother," with the sole mission of shaping the kid's behavior toward a "terminal objective" that would benefit not only Johnny, but also the school and community.

The immediate objective—it seems obvious enough—was to eliminate Johnny's fighting. Just as obvious, however, was the fact that previous strategies ("Stop it or you'll get kicked out"), had failed spectacularly.

Big Brother went at it another way, the first step being to try to determine what impelled Johnny to fight. Johnny fought, he decided, for approval of his buddies and the maintenance of his own self-esteem.

After that, the problem was dealt with through a series of intermediate steps. If he kept his appointments, Johnny was told, he could take box-

ing lessons (Johnny was a sort of brawler, with aspirations to sophistication). That rang his bell and, as Big Brother's report later described it, "his appointment-keeping behavior shaped up immediately."

From that promising start, the college student and nearly-delinquent high schooler got closer together. Appointments would just as likely take the form of fishing trips as office sessions.

Big Brother subtly directed discussions toward objective, realistic analyses of fighting, the futility of it, and alternatives to it.

Johnny's non-fighting behavior began to shape up, too.

That's just one sketch out of fifty that could be drawn from the project, directed by the Crime Center's Richard Pooley.

The project is supported by the Illinois Department of Public Instruction's Board of Vocational Education and Rehabilitation. That agency is interested because there is mounting evidence that much of the rebelliousness against the "system" showing up in high schools can be traced to a certain kind of student, the one who may have no college aspirations at all.

Bug Slayer at Work

Tom Bevirt sits at his desk in the Student Government office in the SIU Center at Carbondale, surrounded by paper and backed up by an arsenal.

For him, the pamphlets, legal pads, appointment slips, and statute books are merely trappings of office. The arsenal is his real symbol of power.

The arsenal includes aerosol bombs, arsenic foggers, spring traps, and spray guns.

Bevirt is a student activist who is at war, but his enemy isn't the familiar establishment. It's the rats, mice, fleas, and roaches that infest the homes of the poor.

Bevirt, a 25-year-old senior speech major from East St. Louis, has enlisted a mixed bag of student loyalists for a campaign that translates activism into a four-letter word: "work."

Since the Student Government adopted his "Serve the People Campaign" last summer, Bevirt has rallied his volunteers for causes ranging from free food and vitamin distribution to consumer fraud investigations for students.

But the hallmark of the operation is pest control, and since mid-summer Bevirt's legions have fogged and sprayed more than 250 homes in Carbondale, Murphysboro, Herrin, Elkhart, and Marion, all for free.

"We've gone to places you wouldn't believe," he says. "Roaches in the refrigerator, the stove, the bedclothes, the chair cushions."

"We see people whose lives are literally dominated by insects. They can't have company, they can't enjoy a meal—they can't even have a good night's sleep."

The student campaign is a shoe-string operation, heavily dependent on donations from local businessmen, chemical companies, doctors—anyone with something to chip in. The Student Activities office has dipped into its special projects fund to give the campaign \$400.

To Bevirt, however, serving the people is "ten percent material and ninety percent physical."

"We've never sat down and philosophized about what we're doing," he explains. "We don't have room for fuzzy-headed philosophers. What we want is workers."

Starting his campaign with a war on vermin came naturally for Bevirt. As a 19-year-old student at SIU's East St. Louis center, he and a partner formed their own pest control company. Later, he worked for a large St. Louis firm, squirting bugs by day and going to school at night.

He dropped out of school for a time to work as a district salesman



Nine faculty members were honored at the final SIU home football game for excellence in undergraduate teaching. Each received a \$300 cash award provided through a grant from the Standard Oil (Ind.) Foundation and presented by Chancellor Robert W. MacVicar. Recipients, chosen by student and faculty ballots, were: Kneeling, from left, Edward Schmidlein Jr., School of Business; Donald Smith, Vocational-Technical Institute; Richard D. Vandiver, Liberal Arts and Sciences, and Kent Werner, Fine Arts. Standing, from left, MacVicar; Karen Craig, Home Economics; Vernon Feiste, Technology; Howard Miller, Agriculture; Thomas Pace, Communications, and Clarence Samford, Education. Smith and Samford are SIU graduates.

for a major manufacturing firm, then enrolled as a full-time student at Carbondale in 1968. His fall term grades were only so-so, and Bevirt decided he didn't have enough outside interests.

He plunged into student activities by launching a controversial price comparison guide for student grocery shoppers, then extended the service to include druggists and other merchants.

"We got kicked out of a couple of places, but the overall response has been good," he claims. "We can show that some stores changed prices after we revealed how out of line they were."

After the "Serve the People Campaign" got rolling, Bevirt's phone (he's administrative assistant in the

Student Government office) began jangling consistently.

A Carbondale woman called to say she'd like to give the campaign four cases of vitamin samples from the office of her late father, a physician. Bevirt's volunteers distributed them to needy families in town, and now they're looking for more donors.

They got a tip that a poor, elderly couple was living in a house "about ready to fall down." So they scraped up all the hammers, nails, saws, and lumber they could find and patched the house up.

The Black Student Union started a Saturday free breakfast and activities program for youngsters at a Carbondale school. Bevirt's gang pitched in to help supply cereal, apples, and bananas.



Malvin W. Morton, right, an SIU graduate student, goes to work every morning in the office of St. Louis Mayor Al Cervantes, left. There he works with David Meeker, center, a special assistant to the mayor, on hard-core problems of the inner city. Morton is one of fifteen students working with various urban planning agencies in a project sponsored by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Sometimes, a campaign project will spring from a windfall instead of a plan.

"I got a real good deal on apples," Bevirt says, "so we laid in a supply." When a benefit was staged for a local Head Start program, the campaigners lugged in four bushels of apples and twenty gallons of cider. They dished out a few more apples at a housing project for the aged.

Carbondale Mayor David Keene, a staunch supporter of the "Serve the People Campaign," helped the group get a truck for a major trash cleanup project in Mt. Carbon, near Murphysboro.

The group also intercedes for students in off-campus rental disputes, serves as a watchdog for the Consumer Fraud Bureau of the state Attorney General's office, and helps the county health department on request.

As a result, Bevirt has become something of a regular on radio talk shows and the service club speaking circuit. The pest control service has become so well known that the

group has to screen out requests from householders who can afford commercial work.

Bevirt, whose campus office is adorned by a sign reading "The Bug Slayer," believes that "Serve the People" has routed some of the bugs out of his own academic woodwork.

"That first quarter, when I wasn't doing anything, I just made a C average," he explains. "Now I'm up to about a B. Maybe that's what happens when you begin getting involved."

Students in Planning

With assistance from a federal grant and cooperation of some of the top urban planning agencies in the St. Louis metropolitan area, fifteen Edwardsville Campus students already are at work in responsible planning positions.

Each student spends half-time on the job, working under direct supervision of a staff member of the agency to which he is assigned. Each receives a stipend of \$240 a month

through a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development grant to the East-West Gateway Coordinating Council.

Project rules say the students must be members of minority groups.

To date, reception of the unique program by professional planners has been positive. In fact, Wallace Altes, assistant to the executive director of East-West Gateway and coordinator of the project, is concerned that he'll soon have more openings for students than students to fill them.

Melvin Kazeck, SIU faculty chairman of earth sciences, says the program is the best educational approach to urban planning he knows of.

But the students themselves have become the biggest boosters of the project. It provides the kind of experience available only through direct involvement, they say.

One good example of the kind of thing they're talking about is the work done by Malvin W. Morton, assigned through the project to the office of St. Louis Mayor Al Cervantes. Morton, a graduate student who has had experience teaching in the inner city, was immediately put to work with staff people working on some of St. Louis' hard-core inner city problems.

Most of the students involved are graduate students, and all must be enrolled in a curriculum relevant to urban affairs, maintain good academic standing and maintain a sufficient job proficiency level. On the job they are under the direct supervision of the participating agency.

Almost half the students are working with agencies of the East St. Louis city government. And they've been credited with originating some good ideas on their own.

As one official puts it, "They've come up with some things which, considering our shortage of full-time staff, otherwise never would have been presented."

Award Nominations Open

Nominations are now open for 1970 Alumni Achievement Award recipients, to be honored on Alumni Day next June. Deadline for nominations is February 15.

Alumni Activities

SATURDAY, January 17

Regional Club Officers' Workshop for Evansville Area, Richland County, Saline County, Wayne County, and White County alumni clubs, Two Tony's Restaurant, Carmi.

SUNDAY, January 18

Regional Club Officers' Workshop for Franklin County, Jackson County, Jefferson County, Massac County, Paducah Area, Perry County, Randolph County, and Williamson County alumni clubs, Elks Club, Herrin.

SATURDAY, January 31

Los Angeles Area Alumni Club meeting, Wilshire Town Club, Los Angeles. Cocktails at 7:30 p.m., dinner at 8. Dinner reservations at \$6.50 each to Jerome Seltzer, 1408 Elysian Ave., Pomona, Calif., by January 24.

THURSDAY, February 5

Williamson County Alumni Club meeting.

FEBRUARY 9-12

St. Clair County Telefund Campaign.

FRIDAY, February 13

New York Area Alumni Club meeting.

SATURDAY, February 14

Washington, D.C., Area Alumni Club meeting.

Madison County Alumni Club meeting.

MONDAY, February 16

SIU alumni breakfast in conjunction with American Association of School Administrators conference, Traymore Hotel (Club Room), Atlantic City, N.J., 8 a.m.

FEBRUARY 18-19

Springfield Area Telefund Campaign.
Champaign Area Telefund Campaign.

SATURDAY, February 21

Bloomington Area Alumni Club meeting.

FEBRUARY 23-26

Madison County Telefund Campaign.

TUESDAY, February 24

Randolph County Alumni Club meeting.

FRIDAY, February 27

SIU alumni breakfast in conjunction with Illinois Education Association meeting, Sherman House (Gold Room), Chicago, 7:30 a.m.

Robert Odaniell, SIU Alumni Association executive director, said all SIU graduates and former students are eligible for Achievement Awards, with the exception of present faculty members, members of the Board of Trustees, and the current Association president.

Achievement Awards have been given annually since 1958 to alumni selected for distinguished achievement in their respective professional fields or for outstanding service to the University, the Alumni Association, or both.

Any Alumni Association member may nominate Award candidates. Nominations also may be made by University academic deans and department chairmen.

Nominations and brief supporting material should be sent to Odaniell at the Alumni Office, SIU, Carbondale.



Maurice P. Clark '38, M.S. '53, director and past president of the Alumni Association, has been named president-elect of the Illinois Association of School Administrators. He is scheduled to become president of the organization in 1971. Also a past president of the Chicago Area Alumni Club, he has been Western Springs school superintendent since 1956.

The Alumni Association



David Whiteside '49, former Chicago Area Club officer, and Mrs. Guindoline Walters '53, a member of the club's board of directors.



Mrs. Juanita Beggs Whiteside '64, vice president of the Chicago club.



Jerry Cummins '62, '63, president.

Chicago Area Club Leaders

In early December, leaders of the Chicago Area Alumni Club met for a dinner-workshop. J. W. King, assistant to the director of the Alumni Association, was present with a camera. Some of the candid snapshots he brought back from the meeting are offered here, with a word of appreciation to these and other Chicago Area alumni who give of their time to SIU and the Alumni Association.



Dr. Elmer Jacobs Jr. '49, left, and Bill Bach '58, members of the Chicago Area Club board of directors.

DEADLINE SPORTS

AN SIU COMMITMENT TO schedule the very best in intercollegiate athletic competition is much in evidence on the Salukis' winter sports scene. Defending NCAA national champions have been met in swimming, wrestling, and gymnastics, Jack Hartman's basketball team is waging a spirited war against its most ambitious schedule in history, and the indoor track squad is meeting top competition.

The Saluki basketballers shattered a seven-game drought against Big Ten opponents in a most impressive fashion in pre-Christmas outings. First to fall was a visiting Iowa team, picked second in the Big Ten in a pre-season poll. An Arena crowd of 9,600 watched L. C. Brasfield, former Carbondale prep star who came to SIU from Robert Morris Junior College, riddle the Hawkeye defenses with 27 points in a 73-67 win. A week later, the Salukis surprised a strong Wisconsin team at Madison, 74-69, as John "Mouse" Garrett wiggled his way for 21 points and Brasfield added 20.

AS THE NEW YEAR ARRIVED, Coach Hartman welcomed former Marion prep star Greg Starrick, a transfer from Kentucky, and junior college transfer Sam Gowers. Both saw their first action in a 75-63 decision over visiting Texas Christian on Jan. 3.

Departing for a rugged five-game road trip, the Salukis stood at 6-2. They return to action in the Arena Jan. 24 against Lamar Tech.

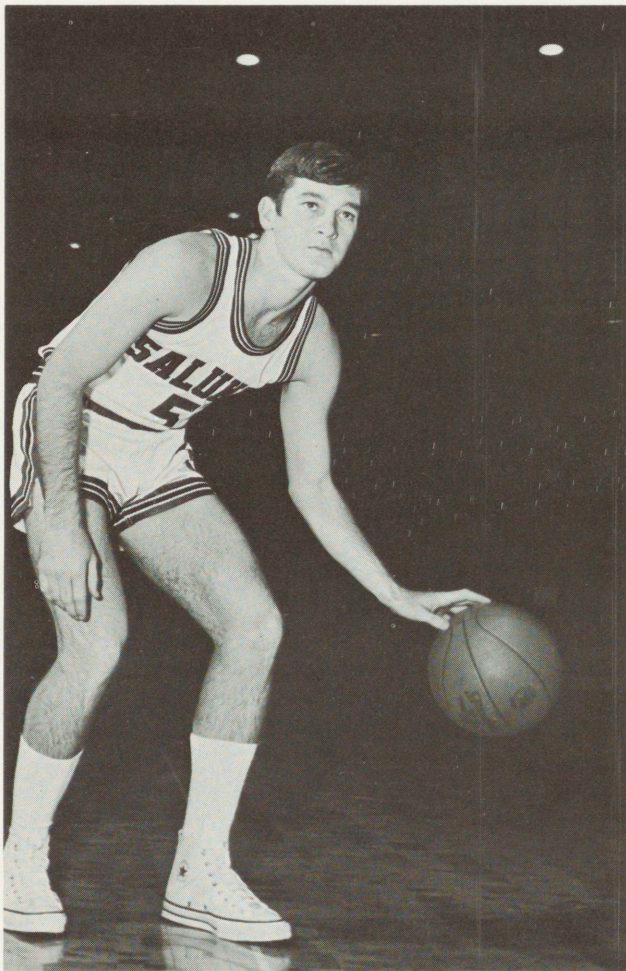
The Saluki freshmen, meanwhile, had wins over their initial two opponents, Pope Air Force Base and Logan Junior College. Sparked by Nate Hawthorne of Mt. Vernon, John Marker of Bement, and Don Portugal of Arcola, the yearlings boast a 10-man squad comprised entirely of Illinois natives.

IN SWIMMING, the Salukis hosted the very best on Dec. 12 when Indiana University showed why it is favored to win another NCAA championship this year. An inspired SIU team lost to the Hoosiers 62-42, with Bob Schoos, Vern Dasch, and the 400-yard freestyle relay team (Bill Tingley, Peter Serier, Schoos, and Dasch) taking first places.

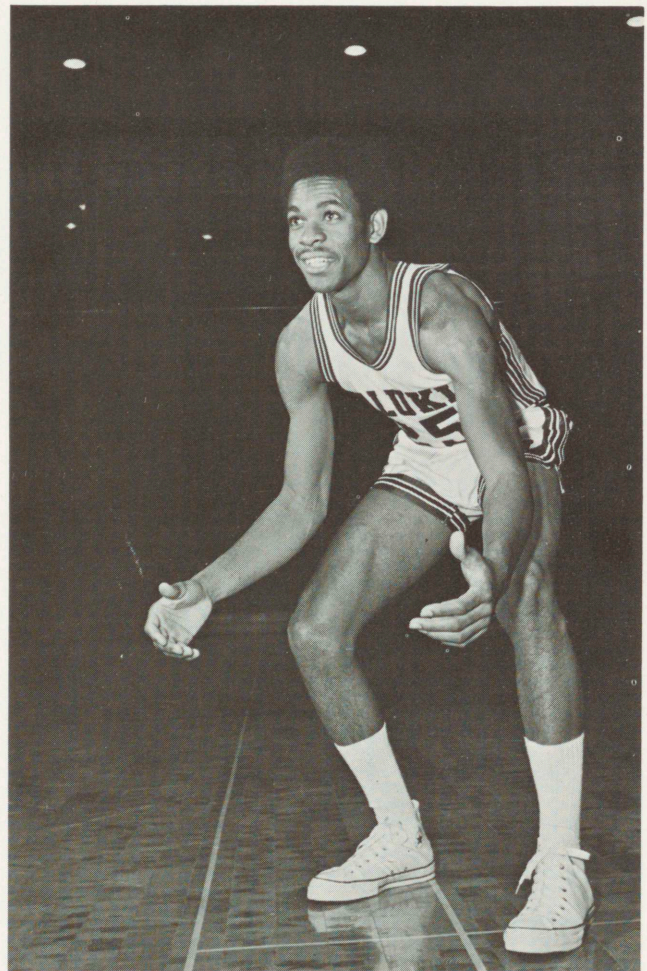
Coach Ray Essick's squad won its second straight Illinois State University Invitational Relays title, and crushed Evansville, 88-16.

THE WRESTLING TEAM still is looking for someone with a tougher schedule. After opening losses to NCAA champ Iowa State (26-12) and fifth-ranked Oklahoma (26-8), the Salukis were faced with fourth-ranked Michigan State in their next outing. Standouts are Bob Underwood at 190 pounds, so far undefeated, and Ben Cooper at 177. Cooper managed a tie with Iowa State's national champion.

COACH BILL MEADE still figures he has another national title contender in the Saluki gymnastics squad. After top-



GARRETT



BRASFIELD

Two new faces among the Salukis this year are guard John Garrett and forward L. C. Brasfield. Garrett, a 5-10 speedster from Patoka, has proved an extremely deceptive ball handler and good scorer. Brasfield, 6-4, Carbondale, has paced Saluki scorers and also has been the leading rebounder for Coach Jack Hartman's charges.

* * * * *

ping Illinois State in the team opener, Meade's men turned in impressive individual performances at the Midwest and Iowa invitational meets.

Miniscule Charles Ropiequet (5-2, 112 pounds) was winning everything in the still rings and Tom Lindner continued to improve in the crucial all-around event.

The SIU Arena has been announced as site of the NCAA Eastern Regional Gymnastics meet, scheduled for March 27-28.

IN HIS FIRST TUNEUP of the young indoor track season, Saluki speedster Ivory Crockett made headlines with a 5.9 clock-

ing in the 60-yard dash at the University of Illinois Armory. Crockett's clocking tied the world record.

Coach Lew Hartzog sees the performance as a harbinger for SIU in this year's indoor season--again despite the fact that the Salukis have no indoor track facilities.

Among others expected to turn in good performances is Alan Robinson, a tough miler who could close out his college eligibility in spectacular fashion.

COLORADO AREA ALUMNI will have two opportunities to see the Saluki gymnasts

in action in February. SIU will meet Colorado State and New Mexico at Fort Collins on Feb. 27, and Colorado and the United States Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs on Feb. 28.

AT EDWARDSVILLE, Cougar fans had much to cheer about during the past year--and much to look forward to.

Soccer, under internationally known coach Bob Guelker, grabbed the major share of the public's and the student body's attention and following. The Cougar kickers started the 1969 season with a 10-0 record built in '68, and finished their regular schedule with 10 victories and a tie to run their undefeated skein to 21.

SIU's 10-0-1 record qualified the team for one of four prestigious berths in the Midwest NCAA post-season tournament, along with St. Louis University, Michigan State, and Cleveland State. The Cougars drew the St. Louis Billikens as their first-round foe and, after holding them to a 1-0 first half, dropped the decision, 4-0.

Taking some of the disappointment out of the loss was the fact that the Billikens won the national title.

Two Cougar players, John Carenza and Jack Blake, were invited to try for berths on the U.S. Olympic team scheduled to play in the 1972 Olympiad in Germany. Of the SIU starting 11, only two seniors, Jim Hoff and Jim Hunter, will be lost for 1970.

COACH ROY E. LEE's baseball squad posted a 7-10 record in '69 in a vastly expanded second year. On a pre-season spring tour, the Cougars split series with Jacksonville, Tampa, and Valdosta State of Georgia, while beating Kent State and losing to the U.S. Naval Academy.

Indicative of the strength of the Cougar baseball squad in 1970 is the fact that only two senior starters, first baseman Gary Collins and catcher Bob Reicher, were lost by graduation. More important, perhaps, are the 106 talented hopefuls who turned out for fall practice earlier this school year.

COACH HARRY GALLATIN's basketball squad, 7-10 for the 1968-69 season, was strengthened by players advanced from Ed Bigham's frosh squad, plus three standout junior college transfers: Ron Crites, Fredericktown, Mo., and Dennis Carroll and Fred Wilke, both of St. Louis.

Led by Bernie Pitts and Rich Essington, the Cougar cagers closed out December play with an even 4-4 record. Pitts, from Alton, was team captain and leading scorer last season and picked up where he left off for the current campaign. Essington, a former Venice prep star, again is the Cougar's floor leader.

THE COUGAR GOLF TEAM, led by Edwardsville's Lon Scheibal (Edwardsville Campus Athlete of the Year in 1968-69), posted a good 17-5 record under the coaching of Bill Brick. Since only Scheibal and Dick Gerber were lost by graduation, the team should be strong again this year. Brick has taken a leave of absence to work on his doctorate, and Gallatin will coach the Cougar golf squad.

Coach John Flamer's cross-country team enjoyed an impressive '69 season with an 8-6 record, breaking five young school records. The harriers were paced by Belleville freshman Bruce Ferry and team captain Gus Schalkham, Granite City.

TWO NEW VARSITY SPORTS were added for the 1969-70 year at Edwardsville, track and wrestling. Named to coach the track squad was Jack Whitted, while Larry Kristoff, former Saluki and one of the world's top amateur wrestlers, directs the Cougar mat team.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE, Gallatin, who is head of the intercollegiate athletics program at Edwardsville, says he hopes to add tennis soon, and other sports as facilities and coaches become available.

Biggest need now, Gallatin says, is for an on-campus gym. Temporary physical education facilities are to be built and completed in time for spring sports, but a permanent physical education building with a gym to serve as "home" for the Cougar cagers is the most pressing need, Gallatin says.

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Alumni, *here, there...*

Toys and things bring \$\$\$\$ to '62 grad and partner

(The following story, distributed by United Press-International, has appeared in newspapers throughout the country. It was written by UPI's Patricia McCormack. One of the two principals, Miss Shackelford, is a 1963 graduate of SIU.)

NEW YORK—"Thou shalt not permit children to drop paint on the floor."

That's the rule Nancy Cherry and Judy Shackelford, two young women well on the way to millionaire row, credit for their success.

It was the rule the educational system employing them expected to be followed by the two beginning teachers during their first year in a classroom.

"We loved the children but hated the system," Miss Cherry said. "Can you imagine teaching finger-painting and not getting paint on the floor?"

That was five years ago, when the two coaxed a beat-up foreign

car between an apartment they shared and school. They turned to non-pedagogical pursuits and now drive a Cadillac.

The two disgruntled former art teachers, average age 26, have established themselves as inventors of toys and other things, including inflatable mannequins used to display clothing.

"When we left teaching, we had no money, only a few art supplies and an idea or two," Miss Shackelford said. "We didn't even have enough talent to make money painting portraits in Greenwich Village."

The first toy idea they sold to a major manufacturer involved artistic use of tissue paper and glue. Then they sold a doll with wardrobe to a mail order house.

They made a deal with Parker Brothers and marketed an inflatable pillow version of "instant insanity."

Miss Cherry, a graduate of Hof-



Sister Mary Tolentine M.S., Ph.D. '63 (who now goes by the baptismal name of Sister Evelyn Melloh), attends a home economics alumni coffee hour on recent return visit to campus. Recipient of the first doctoral degree in home economics granted by SIU, she came to Carbondale while on leave from her post as principal of an Okinawa high school. With Sister Evelyn are, from left, Ivan A. Elliott Jr. of the board of trustees; Phyllis Bubnas, assistant dean of the School of Home Economics, and Chancellor Robert W. MacVicar.

stra University and a native New Yorker, is president of Inflat-A-Industries—the firm that invented and has rights to the inflatable mannequins. The “blow-ups” cost a third of what plastic and plaster versions do.

Miss Shackelford, of Alton, Ill., and a graduate of Southern Illinois University, is president of Cherry-Shackelford Creations, Inc., the art end of the partnership. The newest item in that line: A potted flower that opens to reveal a baby doll.

In addition to a new limousine every year, the two women have a houseboat, a larger apartment—which also serves as office and research and development laboratory—a dozen employees, and other marks of success.

1925 MRS. W. W. BEACHAM (BEATRICE SITTER BEACHAM, 2, '58) is retired and living in DuQuoin. She was a teacher in the elementary schools before her retirement. Her son, Robert C. Sergeant, is a 1953 SIU graduate.

Mrs. RUSSELL GARDNER Duncan, 2, '48, M.S. '55, retired from teaching last May. She has been a fourth grade teacher in Marion, where she continues to make her home.

1926 RUBY M. OLIVER, 2, '32, M.A. '58, is retired and living in Alton. She was previously a teacher at Alton High School.

1936 Mr. and Mrs. HUBERT H. SUTTON (LORENE POOL, ex) make their home in Fairfield, where Mr. Sutton is superintendent of the city schools. He received his M.S. degree from the University of Illinois and previously served as White County school superintendent.

1939 A technical paper by Dr. GEORGE ARNOLD, associate professor of engineering and research associate for regional and urban development at SIU, Edwardsville, was one of three cited as editor's choice of recent technical reports in the September issue of *Power Engineering* magazine. The paper, “Solid Waste Management With Rail Haul,” was presented at the 62nd annual meeting of the Air Pollution Control Association in New York City.

CHARLES L. PIKE JR. is a revenue

State Department award to Jacobs

His work with regional programs in a seven-country Asian area during the past two years while serving as an advisor to the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Council has earned Robert Jacobs the U.S. State Department's Meritorious Honor Award.

Jacobs, on leave from SIU posts as professor of educational administration and foundations, and special assistant to Vice President Ralph Ruffner, is currently on assignment as a staff member in the Office of Regional Development attached to the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand.

The State Department award cited his “untiring efforts, dedication, devotion, and outstanding contributions” to the Asian education program, which served Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

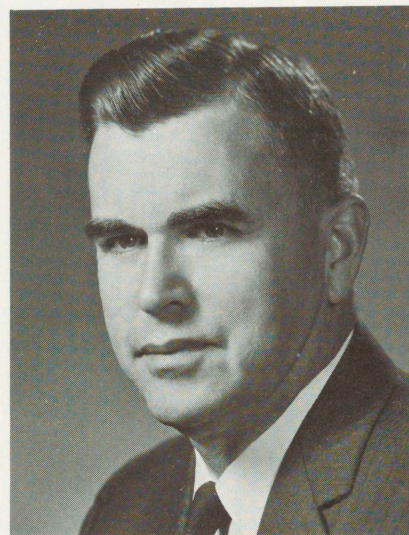
Jacobs is a 1935 graduate of SIU who holds a master's degree from

officer with the Internal Revenue Service. He and his wife, Jean, and their daughter, Linda, 16, live in Saginaw, Mich.

1940 JOHN F. GAINES is chairman of the geology department of San Fernando Valley (Calif.) State College. He and his family make Granada Hills, Calif., their home. Mr. Gaines holds both the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Nebraska.

1941 Mr. and Mrs. ODELL MOSELEY and their daughters, Jennifer and Donna, make their home in Champaign, where Mr. Moseley is principal of Edison Junior High School.

1948 Dr. JOSEPH C. EVERS has been appointed to the pastorate of St. Paul United Methodist Church in Rosewood Heights. He previously served an East St. Louis church. He holds a Ph.D. degree from Boston University and in 1966 was an exchange pastor to England and delegate to the World Methodist Council in London. He is author of *The History of the Southern Illinois Conference*, *The Methodist Church*. Dr.

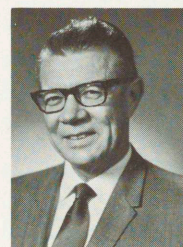


JACOBS

the University of Illinois and doctorate from Wayne State University. Mrs. Jacobs, the former Oma Lee Corgan, also is a graduate, as is their daughter, Janice. Son Larry, a graduate of the International School in Bangkok, is now an SIU freshman.

Evers and his wife, Anna, have three children.

1949 CHARLES W. ALLEN recently received an award in recognition of 15



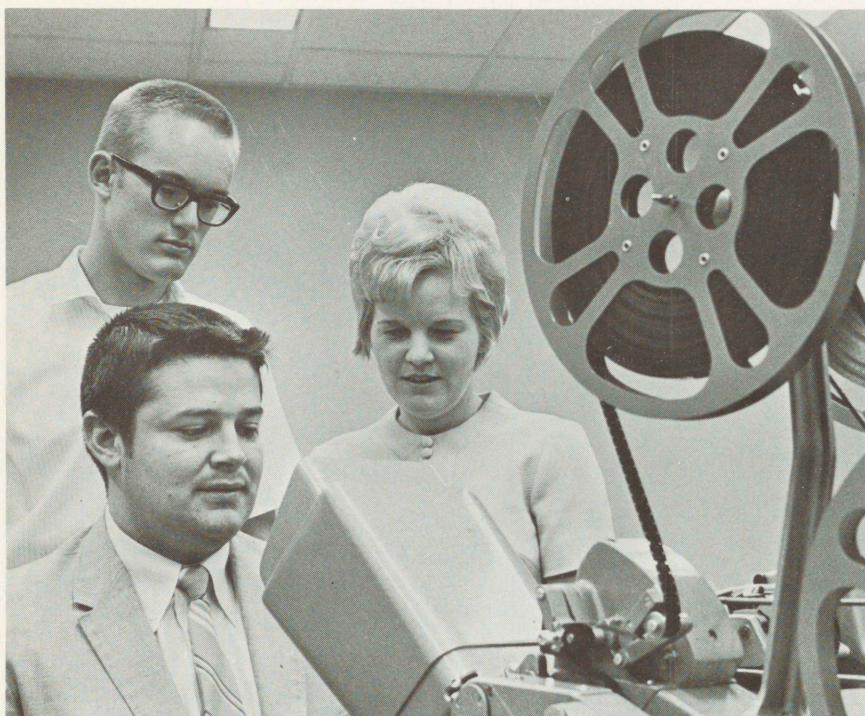
ALLEN

years of service in

the nuclear weapons program at Sandia Laboratories, Albuquerque, N.M. Mr. Allen is a staff member of the firm's military liaison department. He and his wife, Maxine, live in Albuquerque.

Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS W. FLOYD, M.S. '50 (MARGARET ELIZABETH POWELL '45) and their four children make their home in Charleston, where Mr. Floyd is professor of education at Eastern Illinois University. Mrs. Floyd is a marriage counselor at Coles County Mental Health Clinic in Mattoon.

1950 Columbia, Mo., is the home of Dr. and Mrs. ROY W. EVANS, Ph.D. '68, and their three children, Michael, Eric, and Kelley. Dr. Evans is assistant



Viewing a new 16mm color film about the Edwardsville Campus of SIU are two Carbondale Campus graduates and an Edwardsville student, all of whom played key roles in the making of the film. Don Magary '61, seated, photographed, directed, and edited the film, which is entitled "Insights." Script was written by Kathy O'Dell '62. Both are staff members in the Edwardsville Campus office of the SIU News Services, which produced the film. Also looking on is Roger Parker, Belleville student who assisted with photography and was in charge of audio work. "Insights" is available for showing to alumni clubs and other organizations.

professor of library science at the University of Missouri.

1951 HUGH SATTERLEE, M.S., has been appointed acting dean of students at the University of Illinois. The appointment is to last through the year, or until a new dean is named. Dean Satterlee has served as admissions counselor at Blackburn College and registrar at Beloit College. In 1961, he was named to the National Science Foundation Institute Section Staff in Washington, D.C., and in 1965 he joined the U.S. Office of Education as chief of the Educational Talent Search Program. He and his wife have five children.

LAWRENCE E. TALIANA, M.S. '52, professor of psychology at SIU, Edwardsville, has been named an assistant for academic affairs to Chancellor John S. Rendleman. Before coming to SIU in 1957, he taught for three years at Purdue University, where he earned his Ph.D. degree. He and his wife, the former PHYLLIS OWEN '53, make Edwardsville their home.

1952 Mr. and Mrs. JOHN PHILLIP COLE, M.A. '62 (LOTELLA WESLEY COLE '54, M.S. '62) have been appointed missionary associates by the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board, and are in training for assignment to the Ricks Institute, a Baptist school near Monrovia, Liberia. Mr. Cole will teach social studies and his wife will teach business education. They are scheduled to serve in Africa for three years, beginning in May.

1953 ROBERT H. KARRAKER is associate professor of chemistry at Eastern Illinois University. He and Mrs. Karraker (SHIRLEY KELLER, ex) have two daughters, Jan and Valerie, and live in Charleston. Mr. Karraker received a Ph.D. degree in 1961 from Iowa State University.

1954 WAYNE E. GRANDCOLAS is vice president of St. Louis County National Bank. He and his wife, Patricia, have four children and live in Kirkwood, Mo.

Mrs. MARY ANN KLINGENBERG Bender is assistant professor of women's

physical education at the University of Illinois.

1955 Air Force Maj. LESLIE G. JACKSON, a B-52 pilot, was selected to



represent the 42nd Bomb Wing at Loring AFB, Me., in the Air Force's 1969 "World Series of Bombing" at Fairchild AFB, Wash. The competition features simulated bombing missions in which Strategic Air Command and British Royal Air Force crews compete for individual and team awards for performance. Maj. Jackson has completed a tour of duty in Vietnam and holds the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Force Commendation Medal. His wife is the former DOROTHY JEAN KOONTZ '54.

1958 Maj. KENNETH E. BURTON is attending the U.S. Air Force Air Command and Staff College at Maxwell AFB, Ala. The 10-month program, covering military leadership, management, and use of aerospace forces, is part of the Air University's professional educational system to prepare officers for higher command and staff positions. Maj. Burton holds an aeronautical rating of senior navigator. His wife is the former JACQUELINE SAUNDERS '57.

WYNN CHURCH is a pilot with American Airlines. He and his wife, the former MARILYN GAIL ECKERT, have two sons, Craig and Scott, and live in Palatine.

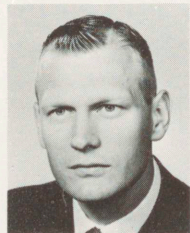
WILLIAM G. EIDSON, M.A. '59, is assistant professor of history at Ball State University, Muncie, Ind. He received a Ph.D. degree from Vanderbilt University in 1967. He and his wife, the former BARBARA ABSHER '59, and their two children, Melissa and Robert, make Muncie their home.

Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD MILLS, M.S. (PATRICIA SUSAN WALTER MILLS '64, M.S. '66) live in Eldorado. Mr. Mills is director of business affairs for Southeastern Illinois College, Harrisburg. He formerly taught at Murphysboro and Golconda, and has done doctoral work at SIU. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have a son, Curtis, and a daughter, Karin.

Dr. CARROLL J. SCHWARTZ, M.A. '59, is associate professor of geography at Northeastern Illinois State College. He received a Ph.D. degree from Michigan State University in 1967.

THOMAS A. VAUGHN is with Laclede Steel Company of St. Louis as supervisor of computer operations and programming. He and his wife, MARY FOLEY VAUGHN '66, M.S. '68, have three children and live in East Alton.

1959 ANDY SALM has been appointed manager of dealer relations for Hallmark Cards, Inc., and is responsible for improving communications between the firm's Kansas City home office and all Hallmark dealers throughout the U.S. He joined the corporation in 1962 and previously served as Kansas City district sales manager.



SALM

ALI A. SHUKAIR, M.A. '62, Ph.D. '68, is associate professor of social studies at Fort Valley State College, Ga. He and his wife, Kathleen, have two children, Gia, six, and Jamal, three.

1960 Mrs. Paul D. Banks (LINDA JENNINGS, M.S. '68) is librarian and audio-visual director at Herrin High School. She and her husband make Herrin their home.

1961 DONALD W. TOLER is quality assurance manager for Unidynamics in St. Louis. He and his wife, Jetta, have a daughter, Lisa Ann, seven, and live in Florissant, Mo.

1962 ROY L. CLARK, M.S., is assistant professor of speech at SIU. He returned to Carbondale from Germany, where he taught at the University of Maryland's European division units at Heidelberg and Munich and operated a business in Luebeck. He also did graduate work in Germany. His wife is the former GLORIA JEAN EVANS, ex.

Mr. and Mrs. BERNARD L. HEMKER (JOAN MICHALSKI '63) live in Dearborn, Mich. Mr. Hemker is vice president of Variable Services, Inc., Detroit, which designs and administers pension and profit-sharing plans for corporations of all sizes. Mrs. Hemker holds a master's degree in business education from the University of Michigan. The couple has a year-old son, Brian Bernard.

U.S. Air Force Captain GLEN P. WALTHER received the Airman's Medal for the rescue of 28 Korean soldiers in Vietnam, involving voluntary risk of life. He was cited for flying his heli-

copter through extremely hazardous weather conditions to rescue the soldiers trapped by flood waters. Capt. Walther also received nine awards of the Air Medal and the Air Force Commendation Medal for airmanship and courage in accomplishing important missions under hazardous conditions. He is stationed at Sheppard AFB, Tex.

1963 Capt. Bill A. Barrett has received the U.S. Air Force Commendation Medal for outstanding achievement during a special military operation at Kadena AB, Okinawa. He is stationed at McChord AFB, Wash., as an aircraft maintenance officer with a unit of the Military Airlift Command. His wife is the former BRIGETTE MAR-SCHALL '63.

Mr. and Mrs. GARRET W. DERUITER, M.F.A. '65 (Marilyn Hayes, M.S. '64) and their three children make Charleston their home. Mr. DeRuiter is assistant professor of art at Eastern Illinois University.

DOUGLAS L. HORNER, M.S. '64, is superintendent of Dahlgren Community Schools. He makes his home in Dahlgren with his wife, Harriet, and their two children, Keith Douglas and Patricia Ann.

ROBERT H. REID is a special educator at Dixon State School in Dixon.

1964 TOM GRAY, M.A., is a press agent for Universal Studios, Hollywood, Calif. He handles press relations and publicity for more than 40 actors and actresses under contract to the studio. He previously worked in the publicity department of Paramount Studios.

EMIL G. PETERSON III, M.A. '66, has been appointed assistant to the director of field services in the University Civil Service System of Illinois. He and his wife, PATRICIA PETERSON, ex, have a daughter and live in Urbana.

STEVEN J. WILSON, his wife, Nancy, and their daughter, Jill, make their home in San Mateo, Calif., where he is district manager of four states for E. H. Sheldon Equipment Company. Joining the company in 1968, he previously worked in the marketing department at the home office of Muskegan, Mich.

1965 DEEMS M. BROOKS, M.A. '65, Ph.D. '68, is assistant professor and director of speech education in the department of speech at Florida State University. He and his wife, Barbara, and children, Melissa and Mark, make Tallahassee, Fla., their home.

Statesboro, Ga., is the home of Mr.

and Mrs. ALBERT R. ELLIOTT, M.S. '66 (MARGARET ANN BARTELS). Mr. Elliott is director of the graduate curriculum in recreation at Georgia Southern College. He holds a Ph.D. degree from Purdue University.

LLOYD D. HARGIS is a psychologist with the Illinois Division of Alcoholism. He and his wife, Shirley, live in Carbondale.

Air Force Capt. RONALD W. MCCLUSKEY is attending the Air University Squadron Officer School at Maxwell AFB, Ala. The instruction deals mainly in responsibilities related to command-staff duties. Capt. McCluskey previously served in Vietnam.

Air Force Capt. JERRY L. NUBY has received 15 Air Medals for action in Southeast Asia. He was decorated for achievement as a KC-135 Stratotanker pilot and cited for 300 successful combat missions under hazardous conditions. He is assigned to Beale AFB, Calif., in a unit of the Strategic Air Command.

Air Force Capt. LEONARD H. RITCHARD is serving a second six-month tour in Southeast Asia as a B-52 pilot with the 28th Bomb Wing from Ellsworth AFB, S.D. He and his wife, CAROL E. RITCHARD '69, have a son, Brian Paul.

DAVID G. WEIBLE is a teaching assistant in computer science at Washington University, St. Louis, where he is working toward a Ph.D. degree. He holds an M.S. degree from the University of Cincinnati. He was married in 1968 to the former Janice Kay Rhine.

1966 MALCOLM L. COMEAUX, M.A., is assistant professor in the department of geography at Arizona State University, Tempe, where he and his wife, Marlene, and their one-year-old daughter, Michelle Ann, make their home. Mr. Comeaux holds a Ph.D. degree from Louisiana State University.

1967 ANDREW B. BERNHARDT is an instructor of economics at Kent State (Ohio) University. He has been a graduate assistant in the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at Kent and received his M.B.A. degree from there. His wife is the former FAYE ELLEN GARAWAY, VTI.

JAY W. BOULANGER, VTI '68, has joined the SIU faculty as an instructor of mortuary science at VTI. Before coming to SIU, he was funeral director at Spengel-Boulanger Funeral Home in Highland. His wife, Catherine, is a teaching assistant at SIU.

DAVID BUNTE, Lafayette, Ind., is

production manager for Purdue University's radio station, WBAA.

Airman CHARLES I. CASH, M.B.A. '69, upon completion of basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex., has been assigned at Lowry AFB, Colo., for training in Air Force supply.

ROBERT A. CORDELL is with Standard Brands, Inc., as a bacteriologist. He lives in Deerfield.

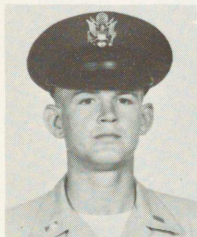
Memphis, Tenn., is the home of Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD E. CURTIS III, M.S. (CASSIE SUSAN SAFFA '66). Mr. Curtis is president of Curtis Investment Corporation.

FRED W. HOFFERT JR. is a supervisor with American Steel Foundries. He and his wife, Sara, have three children and live in St. Louis.

MICHAEL STEER, M.S., is principal of the Montreal, Canada, Association for the Blind's school for the blind. He and his wife have two daughters and make their home in Montreal. Mr. Steer did his undergraduate work in England and Canada.

1968 PERRY J. ASHLEY, Ph.D., is assistant professor of journalism at the University of South Carolina. He and his wife, Lita, have two sons, Jonathon and Richard, and live in Columbia, S.C. Ashley holds both bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Kentucky.

Airman RONALD G. BRANDLEY has completed basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex., and has been assigned to Lowry AFB, Colo., for training in Air Force supply.



BRUNAUGH



REYNOLDS

HAROLD L. BRUNAUGH, M.S. '69, and JAMES T. REYNOLDS, M.S. '69, were commissioned second lieutenants in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Tex. Both lieutenants entered pilot training. Lt. Brunaugh was assigned to Webb AFB, Tex., and Lt. Reynolds to Vance AFB, Okla.

Mrs. Joe Dziadus (BERTHA DZIADUS) is a fourth grade teacher in West Frankfort. She and her husband have two sons, Dennis and Donald, and make their home in West Frankfort.

MARY LYNNE GAMBLE is a microbiologist for the Illinois State Department of Health. She makes her home in Collinsville.

EUGENE HILLMAN, Godfrey, teaches vocational auto mechanics at Jerseyville High School. He previously taught at Carrollton.

DENNIS A. MACDONNEIL, M.A., is instructor of economics at New England College. Last summer he worked with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as a special research economist. He and his wife, Veronica, have two sons, Dennis and David, and make their home in Henniker, N.H.

Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM K. MOORE (BETH ELLEN EADIE '66) make their home in Evanston. Mr. Moore is assistant district scout executive for the Boy Scouts of America.

Second Lt. JIM MUSSULMAN has been graduated from Army Officer Candidate School and is a tactical officer in an OCS company at Fort Benning, Ga. He will be stationed there until February, when he is scheduled for assignment to Fort Wolters, Tex., for helicopter flight training.

JIM PACK, M.S., is an instructor of mathematics at Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro. He and his wife, Linda, have a son, Scott Douglas, one, and make their home in Murfreesboro.

DIANE POGGI is a child welfare worker with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. She lives in Rockford.

ANTHONY RODA, Ph.D., is assistant professor of philosophy at New York State University. He and his wife, Bernadette, have a son, Dominick, and make their home in Oneonta, N.Y. Dr. Roda holds a B.S. degree from St. Peter's College and an M.A. degree from Washington University.

SUZANNE SHELTON, Mascoutah, is a medical and surgical nursing instructor at Jewish Hospital in St. Louis.

Air Force Second Lt. ROBERT L. STEVENS is a transportation officer in the 4th Tactical Fighter Wing at Seymour Johnson AFB, N.C. He was commissioned through completion of R.O.T.C. training at SIU.

MICHIO TAKEDA, M.A., is a travel consultant for the Japanese National Tourist Organization, Chicago. She holds an A.B. degree in English from Shikoku Christian College in Japan.

1969 Mrs. Glenn Boice (SHELLIE M. BOICE) is a third grade teacher at Edison School in Mt. Vernon. She pre-

viously served with her husband as an American Baptist Missionary to the Philippine Islands for five years.

Second Lt. WAYNE E. BRINKMEYER is attending the Civil Engineering School of the Air Force Institute of Technology at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. The six-week course is designed to familiarize officers entering the civil engineering field with technical functions and managerial responsibilities.

STEPHANIE E. CORPORA is with Columbia Gas of Ohio as a home service advisor in the Norwalk area. Miss Corpora is known professionally as "Betty Newton."

CHARLES GARRET, M.S., former basketball coaching assistant at SIU, has joined the physical education faculty at North Texas State University, Denton, Tex.

Second Lt. RICHARD C. GROESCH JR. has been graduated from U.S. Air



GROESCH

Force Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Tex., and is stationed at Mather AFB, Calif., for navigator training.

RALPH C. KOMIVES, M.F.A., is a visual arts instructor at Denison University, Granville, Ohio. He formerly was a junior high school teacher and worked as a teaching assistant at SIU. He and his wife, Helen, live in Granville.

PHILLIP E. LATHROP has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Tex. He was assigned to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, for duty with the foreign technical division, a unit of the Air Force Systems Command which provides supplies and equipment for USAF combat units.

KWANG-IN LEE, M.S., has been appointed to the faculty of the University of Missouri-Rolla for the 1969-70 academic year. While in graduate school at SIU, he served as a teaching assistant.

Airman ALAN L. MILLER, upon completion of basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex., has been assigned to Sheppard AFB, Tex., for training in accounting and finance.

JAMES R. NORVELL has been appointed assistant director of development at Monticello College in Godfrey. His position is concerned with alumnae relations and fund raising activities.

Mrs. David Owen (HELEN OWEN)

teaches first grade at Booth School in Enfield. She and her husband have three children and live in McLeansboro.

Maj. GEORGE L. RUBLE, M.S., has been awarded his second U.S. Air Force Commendation Medal. He received the award for meritorious service as base personnel officer at South Ruislip Air Station, England. He is now an officer resource manager at Headquarters, USAF Military Personnel Center, Randolph AFB, Tex.

Airman LOZELLE D. SCHMIDT has completed basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex., where he remained for training as an Air Force security policeman.

PATTY MARLOW and PAMELA PIPER both have accepted teaching positions in Mt. Vernon schools. Miss Marlow teaches first grade at Franklin School, and Miss Piper teaches third grade at Horace Mann School.



SCHMIDT

Marriages

Linda Kay Lowder to KENNETH R. AUD '68, Granite City, June 14.

REBECCA SUE HEACOCK '69, Monticello, to Thomas E. Baker, Allerton, September 6.

Judith Johnson to PAUL G. BERGSTROM '67, Chicago, August 2.

LENI J. COLYER '67, Park Ridge, to Michael R. Collet, Des Plaines, April 12.

Shirley Sullivan, St. Louis, Mo., to ROBERT W. CUTRIGHT, M.S. '65, Casey, July 26.

Jane C. Zimmer to DALE W. DANIELS '66, M.S. '68, Centralia, July 26.

SHIRLEY J. GADDIS '68, Tamaroa, to PHILIP H. DAVIDSON '67, Indianapolis, Ind., August 30.

Elena Deceico, Decatur, to CHARLES RAY DILLS '69, Shellburn, Ind., May 1.

IVAN MARIE LOUCKS '59, M.A. '60, Moline, to Ralph D. Drexler, August 23.

Jane Graham to ROY W. GAMER '65, Cupertino, Calif., March 8.

Nancy Jean Lane to STEPHEN ALLEN GIERACH '68, Oak Lawn, March 1.

GAIL DARLENE DANIELS '67, Park Forest, to Raymond L. Good, August 9.

MARY ELIZABETH STOLTE '69, Edwardsville, to Dennis Grimmer, Belleville, August 16.

MARTHA ANN STRAWN '62, M.A. '64, Moline, to John Grotzinger, August 31.

Internships for dietetic grads

Nine 1969 graduates of the School of Home Economics' dietetics program are serving internships in food service institutions, eight of them in hospitals.

Jo Ann Hathaway, Rita Wolf, and Elizabeth Yehling are in the U.S. Army Medical Specialists Corps, assigned to Army hospitals. Mrs. Hathaway is at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver; Miss Wolf is at Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, D.C., and Miss Yehling is assigned to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco.

Kristi Berkhimer is in institutional food service at Pennsylvania State University, while Sue Dickey and Patricia McCoy are at the Veterans Administration Hospital at Hines.

Lauri Kuljis and Mrs. Karen Metzroth Little are at St. Louis University Hospital, and Daria Kulczycky is an intern at Grasslands Hospital, Valhalla, N.Y.

Claudia L. Rose to LESTER J. HEINRICH '68, Milton, Fla., May 31.

DONNA LYNN PIERCY '69, Mt. Vernon, to PAUL LAVERN HICKS '69, DeSoto, June 7.

KAREN LOUISE LEE '69, Belleville, to Ronald Lee Hindman, Belleville, August 23.

MARY JANE BOX, ex, Phoenix, Ariz., to Donald Hoffman, May 30.

ANITA S. KNEEZE '67, Chicago, to Robert E. Hoffman, September 6.

Suzanne Brown to DENNIS J. IMMEN '65, Carbondale, April 17.

JOANNE HAMILTON, M.S. '69, Wheaton, to CHARLES JONES '66, Belleville, October 18.

Rheva Ann Arnold to WILLIAM H. KELLER '67, Louisiana, Mo., July 5.

Penry Maskin, Elkville, to STEPHEN DOUGLAS LEEK '69, Hillsboro, September 13.

VICKI ANNETTE HOGAN, VTI '69, Deland, to Richard D. Leischner, Deland, September 13.

Carolyn Logue to DAVID WOODROW LORTON '68, Cowden, June 20.

Pamela S. Norton to PRESTON G. LUTZ '66, San Diego, Calif., July 26.

MARGARET L. AARON '65, Maroa, to

Roy E. Marlatt, July 26.

Ethel Mae Whitmyer, Danville, to THEODORE C. MINER '69, Granite City, July 12.

Mary Ann Kucinick, Wood River, to WALTER DEAN PARRILL '69, Edwardsville, August 16.

Sheila Jackson to DAVID VINCENT PENNEL '66, Alton, August 2.

Rosemary Prone to DOUGLAS PRATO, M.S. '68, Valley Stream, N.Y., July 19.

Ruth Julino to LAWRENCE RICHARDS JR., '68, Alton, October 11.

Mary Alice Nayder to JAMES A. SOBCZAK '66, Chicago, May 24.

Mary Goodall, Granite City, to GARY W. STEVENSON '69, Granite City, June 28.

DIANNE K. WARREN '67, M.S. '68, Dwight, to Frederick E. Strufe, May 27.

Kathy Smithson, Wood River, to JUD PAUL TRAVIS '69, Granite City, August 30.

LINDA ANN LAMPMAN '69, Carterville, to Gordon L. Von Qualen, Gardner, September 13.

Kathy D. Hutchinson to BERNIE D. WATSON '68, Eldorado, July 18.

LOIS J. MENTER, M.S. '68, Dewitt, N.Y., to Edward M. Zachary, June 21.

Carol Lynne Wolfe to JACK M. ZEFF '67, Chicago, August 17.

Births

To Maj. and Mrs. JOHN BERRY '58, Sherman, Tex., a son, Joel, born April 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. LEONARD JOSEPH BALDYGA '59 (JOYCE REBECCA BRINKLEY '59), Washington, D.C., a daughter, Natalya Maria, born June 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. DANIEL C. BINGAMAN '64, St. Louis, a son, Timothy, born April 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Prince E. Bosley (FLORIDA M. BOSLEY, Cert. of Spec. '68), Richmond Heights, Mo., a daughter, Beverly, born July 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. NEIL BROWN '59 (SANDRA CONERY '61), Normal, a son, Ted, born April 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. GAIL LEE CISEL '61, Florissant, Mo., a daughter, Kristi Michelle, born May 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. GLENN R. COX '59, (YVONNE MARIE DOERNER '59), Orion, a daughter, Lara Dawn, born August 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. WAYNE L. CRAIN '68, Naples, Fla., a daughter, Cheryl Ann, born July 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM J. DALEY '66, Houston, Tex., a son, Daniel Everett, born October 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. MELVIN DREW '67, Van Orin, a daughter, Jennifer Kay, June 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD DYCUS, M.A. '63 (JANE CURRY DYCUS '57, M.A. '58), Carbondale, a son, Darrin Curry, born June 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tilford L. Felchlin Jr. (LINDA M. VRABLIK '65), Streamwood, a son, Michael Tilford, born April 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT R. FLAHERTY JR. '68, Park Ridge, a daughter, Elizabeth Jane, born July 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. ADAM FORNEAR '65, Sesser, a son, Kevin David, born July 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. WAYNE W. GABRYS '65 (MARTHA COKER '66), Brookfield, a son, Jonathan Wayne, born February 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. JOEL KEPNES '62, Canton, Mass., a daughter, Lisa Beth, born June 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. CURTIS H. KOHRING '64 (MARY ANN KOHRING '68), Granite City, a daughter, Sheila Elayne, born March 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH C. KONIAK, VTI '56, Louisville, Ky., a daughter, Frances Elizabeth, born May 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. James W. Kopplin (BEVERLY WOLFF '62), Effingham, a daughter, Kara Beth, born May 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. JOE KOWZAN '67 (JANE KOWZAN '69), Carbondale, a son, Joseph Evan, born October 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. KENNETH KRAMER '68, St. Charles, a son, Brian, born June 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. WILLIS J. MCCARTHY JR. '64, Bensonville, a daughter, Christine Kay, born April 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. JOHN D. MCLUCKIE '68 (SANDRA JEAN HARRISON MCLUCKIE '67), Ferndale, Calif., a son, John Michael, born September 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Paul J. Miller (MICHELLE KARAN DAVIS '65), Chicago, a son, Anthony James, born April 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. JAMES KEITH NEWTON '68, Sterling, a son, Philip Ward, born April 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. GARY EVAN PEEL '66, Caseyville, a son, David Stanley, born June 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. DAVID P. REIS '67, Columbia, a son, Kirk Andrew, born June 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. WARREN E. RICKARD JR. '66, M.S. '67, Lebanon, N.H., a son, Michael Sean, born June 22.

To Capt. and Mrs. DUANE R. STOECKLIN '63 (SHIRLEY ANN MEYER '62), Junction City, Kan., a daughter,

Michele Ann, born May 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS TATARCZUCH '67, Hartland, Wisc., a daughter, Merrilynn, born June 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. BERTHEL HOWARD WOOTERS III '63, M.Mus. '64 (KATHLEEN RUTH BITZER WOOTERS '64), Chatham, a daughter, Gwen Ellen, born October 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. JAMES ZUPANCI '68, Edwardsville, a son, Tom, born July 29.

Deaths

Two women well known to SIU alumni died in December: Mrs. Lula Lentz, widow of the late Dean E. G. Lentz, and Miss Marjorie Shank, faculty member from 1923 to 1964 and registrar from 1930 to 1952.

1922 JOYCE FRANKLIN RAY, ex, Carbondale, died November 9 at age 70. He was owner of the J. Ray Jewelry store in Carbondale. He is survived by his wife, GLADYS MALONE RAY '48, ex; a daughter, Mrs. Barbara Fox, Carbondale; two grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

1924 EVELYN A. WILLIAMS, 2, Denver, Colo., died September 11. She had taught in a number of schools in Illinois and Colorado, retiring in January, 1968. Survivors include two sisters and a brother.

1929 Mrs. Clarence Miller (NANCY F. MILLER, 2, '55), West Frankfort, died October 7 from injuries suffered in an automobile accident the previous night. She had been a teacher in the West Frankfort schools for 21 years. Survivors include her husband, a daughter, and four grandchildren.

1949 Mrs. Donald Clutts (NORMA JEAN NAUSLEY), a Murphysboro school teacher, died October 2 after collapsing while leading her class to a music session in the school auditorium. She has been teaching for 20 years. Survivors include her husband and a daughter, LaDonna.

1967 Mrs. KAREN NISSON Castronova, Arlington Heights, died September 21. She had been a teacher and librarian at Steeleville High School. Survivors include her husband, VICTOR E. CASTRONOVA '69, and a daughter, Molly Marie, two.

1968 SCOTT W. HINNERS JR. died

October 3. He was a chemistry teacher at Jerseyville High School.

1969 Mr. and Mrs. Wayne B. King (ANGIE M. KING, M.S.) and their son, Stephen Lee, 13, Carbondale, were all killed in an automobile accident Labor Day weekend. Both Mr. and Mrs. King were students at SIU.

The Alumni Office also has been notified of the following deaths:

1921 HIRAM SMITH, ex, Carmi.

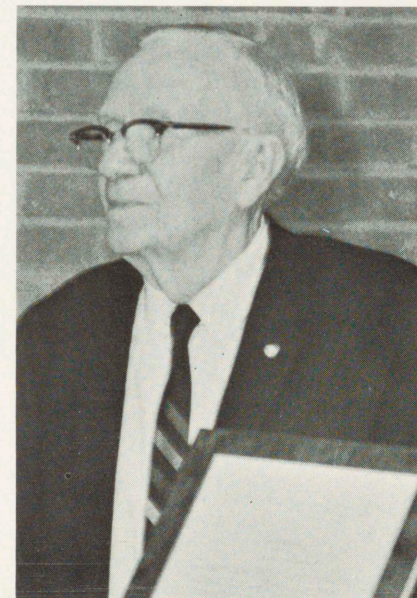
1926 Mrs. R. J. Stiritz (NELL ROTRAMEL, 2), West Frankfort, in May.

1951 BANTA BUNDY, ex, Blue Island.

1952 JO ANN NALL, October 3 in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Granite City.

1962 EDWARD R. GENDER, ex, East St. Louis.

1969 ROBERT DUANE PALMER, VTI, Manito, September 3.



ROY VAIL JORDAN '05-2, '14, Carbondale, died December 27 at age 87. An emeritus professor at SIU, he was one of the state's best known educators. Among other posts, he had served 27 years as superintendent of Centralia city schools. He had been an Alumni Association director, president of the SIU Foundation, president and treasurer of the Southern Illinois Teachers Association, and president of Illinois School Administrators. Survivors include his wife, GRACE BRANDON Jordan '05-2, and a son, Dr. Frank B. Jordan.

Honorable & Mentionable . . .

When astronauts Neil A. Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. walked the face of the moon last July, the whole world watched in exhaltation.

And among those most eager for a successful conclusion to that epic journey into space were members of a team of international experts brought together at the Lunar Receiving Laboratory at NASA's Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston.

Head of that group—and the first scientist to touch rocks from the moon with bare hands—was Leonard C. Jones, professor of engineering at SIU, Edwardsville.

Jones was selected by NASA to direct the detailed examination of lunar materials returned by the Apollo 11 flight. He was on assignment from SIU to NASA from March to mid-September.

Prof. Jones was guest speaker at a November meeting of the St. Louis Area Alumni Club.

Among other things, he predicted that lunar samples brought back by Apollo 12 and subsequent moon flights in the Apollo series would differ little from those picked up by Aldrin and Armstrong. All the initial samples, he said, were remarkably uniform.

Commenting on manned space flights beyond the moon, Jones said trips to more distant planets will be slow in development because of logistical and psychological problems.

On the other hand, he said, unmanned space flights to distant planets might be feasible and certainly might circumvent many of the problems inherent in manned missions.

Prof. Jones came to Edwardsville in 1965, previously teaching at St. Louis University. He also has been an engineer-physicist for McDonnell Aircraft Corporation, a design engineer for Universal Match Corporation, and head design engineer from Emerson Electric.

He holds a Ph.D. degree in physics from St. Louis University.



Greatly magnified lunar dust shows spherical shape of particles which actually are only about one-quarter of a millimeter in diameter.



DR. LEONARD JONES

Distinguished in any company



the Southern Illinois University chair

The Southern Illinois University chair, distinguished for its comfort and beauty, is at home in any setting—contemporary or traditional. Ruggedly constructed of yellow birch and finished in black lacquer with antique gold trim, it is an impressive addition to the home, office, or place of business. The SIU seal is silk-screened in gold on the backrest. Ideal gift—or order

one for your own enjoyment. The arm chair shown is available through your Alumni Association at only \$35 (Illinois residents add 5% sales tax). Make checks payable to SIU Alumni Association. Your chair will be shipped express collect direct to you from the Gardner, Mass., factory. Shipping weight 32 pounds. Delivery in two to three weeks.